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EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29 1881

If the hate of the Northern people for the South were not so intense as to blind them, the course their U. S. Senators are now pursuing would enable them to see the character of their political leaders in a true color. But unfortunately for the Democratic party, its only really effective strength lies in the South, and though it were as white as snow, that fact, and that alone, would make it black as night in Northern eyes. For two weeks, though in a minority of four, Republican Senators delayed the business for which the President convened them in order that they might obtain committee chairmanships for themselves and committee clerkships for their coes and friends, and having accomplished these purposes by means that have still further lowered the respect one held for that body of which they are members, they have prolonged the delay until the end of the month, and possibly may extend it longer, in order, as is openly asserted as every body believes, as the evidence sustains, and that is feebly and insufficiently denied, that the terms of the bargain by which they obtained possession of the Senate may be fulfilled. Important business of the country, as important as to necessitate an extra session of the Senate, delayed for a whole month for no other purpose than to complete the little, for, mean bargains of individual Republican Senators. And yet the Northern people only see in this delay evidence of the malignity of the "discontented rebels," and that from the first the Democrats have been anxious to proceed with the business of the Senate so as to adjourn until the commencement of the regular session.

General Mahone says his action in the organization of the Senate committees was not controlled by impure considerations. What sort of considerations then did control his action? He says he was elected by a majority of the Democrats in both houses of the Virginia Legislature, and that he is a Democrat, yet he goes to the Senate and votes invariably against the Democrats and with the radicals. Then too, the radicals give a man so elected, so pronounced a Democrat, and who says he has no regrets for the part he took in the war, the chairmanship of an important committee, put him on three others and allow him to designate the two most important officers of the Senate. Now words are breath, and ideas about purity differ, but if any man can explain the action of Gen. Mahone or of the radical Senators in the case referred to upon any other reasonable ground than that of a bargain with the other stipulated or implied considerations he will deserve the most lucrative of all the offices that have been placed at the disposal of the General by the new administration.

The Republicans of Norfolk have taken decided ground against the proposed political attempt to make John's swallow the whole. They say they have borne the heat and burden of the day, are entirely competent to manage their own affairs, don't want these affairs managed by the new experts, and that according to the natural order of things the whole ought to swallow John; in other words, that if there is to be any coalition between the Mahones and the Republicans, the insignificant number of the former should come to the vastly preponderating force of the latter, and take part with them, and not force the latter to go to them and have no part at all. A similar opinion prevails at present among many of the Republicans of this city, of Fairfax county, and of many of the other cities and counties of the State, but whether it will continue the future alone will tell. In the light of past Republican experience, it will not.

Senator Edmunds says:
"The people of the North have no dislike of the South. They supply have a distrust, and the only way to overcome that distrust and induce an influx of capital and a class of intelligent laborers is to give every man the right to have and exercise his own opinion, and even to undergo the inconvenience of allowing every man one vote."
Now, Mr. Edmunds is one of the leading lights among the Republican party, and should be well informed about all parts of his country, and yet he does not know that there is no part of the South in which a man can not exercise his own opinion and does not allow every other man to cast one vote. But it may be that the reason he doesn't know this is because he has just been made chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate by General Mahone's vote.

Considering the relations existing between Attorney General MacVeagh and Mr. Chandler, the President's nomination of the latter for Solicitor General could hardly have been looked upon by the former except in the light of an utter disregard for his feelings or as a deliberate insult, and in either case his reported resignation is no more than could have been expected. The nomination of Mr. Chandler, in view of the President's recent assertion that the country is "facing to the front," surprised many other people besides Mr. MacVeagh, but they are now among those who entertain a high opinion of modern American republicanism.

The Washington Gazette, which is now a Republican newspaper says:
"Virginia is free! Her Senator, William Mahone, has made her free!"

There is no doubt that he did his best to make her free during the war, but it is just as unquestionable that ever since his advent into the Senate he has been equally intent upon binding her to the triumphal car of the radicals and their negro cohorts.

The dispute between England and the United States concerning the Revenue tax cutters is to be referred to arbitration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1881.

The proceedings of the Senate to-day, while not witnessed by a large crowd as was present yesterday, were really more interesting to the many who did attend. The galleries were well filled as were all the seats on the floor, among them in the latter of them, public side, being ex-Minister Maynard, several members of Congress and Col. Jones, the readjuster, who will be postmaster of the Senate should Mr. Riddleberger be elected Sergeant at Arms. As soon as the Journal was read Mr. Johnston stated that as General Mahone had withheld his speech from the Record he would postpone the reply he intended to make until that speech was read, and he had an opportunity to read it. General Mahone then rose and made a speech which attracted the undivided attention of everybody in the chamber, and that must have made General Mahone feel exceedingly uncomfortable. He entered upon the strange desire of the Republicans to appoint to office "a readjuster, debt payer and a Republican" and asked General Mahone if he impure considerations had influenced his recent action, what kind of considerations had influenced it; he recommended the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges of bargain and sale that had been made in the Mahone case, and said that if the charges were sustained the Constitution provided the penalty; he said these charges revived the memory of John Randolph's charge of the unnatural combination of the Puritan and the blackie; contrasted the present course of the Republicans with that of the Democrats in the Kellogg case; when they might have secured the possession of the Senate, and sympathized with the people of Louisiana in not having a more representative man in the Senate than Mr. Kellogg, drew a picture of the readjusters and Republicans marching on, shoulder to shoulder, to storm the citadel of federal patronage, and concluded by a striking contrast between the Virginia of the old time, with their high notions of personal honor and financial credit, with General Mahone. His speech was received with cheer and beautiful language, but that only served to make it the more telling.

Mr. Jones rose, he said, merely to say, in the last hour, that no matter how the Virginia Senators might vote, they were at least fairly chosen by a fairly chosen Legislature, which was not the case with his State, and that as his State did not receive the assistance of General Mahone in her efforts to get rid of Kellogg, she could well afford to get along without his sympathy.

Mr. Groome then took the floor and delivered a speech in opposition to the change of officers, in which he called special attention to the questionable means by which the Senate had obtained its majority, and to the remarkable course of the Republicans in nominating a Democrat, an ex-rebel and a Mahone elector to an important office instead of one of the many efficient Union soldiers who were anxious for the place.

The talk to-day concerning the Cabinet is that Mr. MacVeagh will not tender his resignation, and that the nominations of both Messrs. Chandler and Robinson will be withdrawn. After Mr. Groome's speech Governor Brown, of Georgia, took the floor in reply to General Mahone's allusions to him yesterday, and was exceedingly personal in his remarks. He showed up the General's political history in anything but favorable colors, and to the apparent satisfaction of every Democrat in the chamber. He compared his own course with that of the General in the different ways in which each had achieved his ends, also his course and the results of it as a railroad president. He said that what he had remarked the other day must have hit a cock-sparrow, for the feathers were flying. He then referred to the charges of bargain and sale between General Mahone and the Republicans, and while not asserting that these charges were true, proved them to be so as well as could be done by circumstantial evidence. He called the bargain a hypocrisy, and said that Mr. Gutham was called General Mahone's witness. He stated the fact that important nominations, one for judgeship in his own State, were delayed in order to give a blooming Republican and Democratic readjuster a petty office. He said General Mahone's assertion that he was a Democrat, reminded him of the story about the pilot that had taken possession of a cabin's seat during the absence of the cabin, and the cabin's saying when he came back, in reply to the pilot's assertion that it was a cabin, "you don't look like a cabin, you don't smell like a cabin, and you ain't a cabin," and said the Republicans had got an election on their hands which they were afraid, would read them, that is take away the committees if they did not support it.

The indications to-day are that the Democrats are more determined to "stick" than ever, and that the Republicans are getting very sick of the role which they are now made to appear as not only parties to a patent trade but as endorsers of the principle of readjustment. Two of them said to a friend last night that they were tired of the whole business, and would not be surprised if their party fell back from its untenable position during the next few days. All the Democratic speakers in the Senate to-day asserted that the Democrats intended to prevent the consummation of the bargain if it took all summer.

A CONSUMING CANCER.—The Times has the following tonight from New Brunswick, N. J.: A. B. Van Zandt, of the Theological Seminary, in this city—the institution which, in connection with Rutgers College, prepares students for the university in the Dutch Reformed Church—has been afflicted for several years with a very ugly cancer in the mouth and throat. He discovered it first from an inability to speak clearly or with his accustomed strength. He was unable to make his class hear his lectures, and thinking there was some physical trouble, consulted a physician. The physician at once declared he had the seeds of a cancer, and began treating it. It grew worse and worse, however, and about two years ago he submitted to a very delicate operation, performed by several eminent New York physicians. The operation was successful, and he was enabled to resume his duties. Soon the difficulty broke out again, however, and he gradually lost portions of his mouth and jaw. About a month ago he took to his bed, and his family, seeing his dangerous condition, urged the calling of the New York physicians, and, if necessary, the repetition of the operation. He finally consented, and on Saturday the examination was made, preparatory to performing the surgical feat the professor was put under the influence of morphia and the cancer excised. It was found that the disease had spread into his throat, so that his lungs were being consumed by the cancer. Upon consultation it was decided that if an operation was attempted, it would end in his death. The professor was then brought to and told his condition. He said he would leave the matter to his family and physicians, and if they wished the operation tried would submit to it. The doctors said he would only live a few days at the longest, but they did not care to run any risks in the matter. They advised the family to have the professor put under the influence of morphia and whiskey and keep him there till he dies. This is being done.—Chicago Times.

Fatal Accidents.
DALLAS, TEXAS, March 29.—Lizzie Wermulder, 8 years of age, attempted to light a fire with kerosene, when the can exploded and set fire to her clothing. She was so badly burned that she is not expected to live.
NEW YORK, March 29.—Michael Curran, aged 38, a painter while at work polishing a sign on E. 53rd street, sitting on the top step of a seven foot ladder, was upset and in the fall broke his neck. He died on the spot.

Suicide.
DENVER, March 28.—A telegram from Las Vegas, New Mexico, states that J. D. Arlow

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Proceedings of the Senate to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the resolution was called up for the election of the officers of the Senate. Mr. Johnston stated that he had intended to reply to the speech of his colleague, delivered yesterday, but as it did not appear in the Record this morning, and as he did not wish to misrepresent his colleague, he would postpone his reply until he could have an opportunity to read that speech.

Mr. Hampton denied the statement made yesterday by Mr. Mahone that the Democratic party had repudiated the debt of South Carolina, asserting that if there had been repudiation it had been when the State was under the control of the party with which the gentleman was now sitting. He then proceeded to recite the action of the Democrats in this special session of the Senate, their attempt to fill their duty in reorganizing the committee and the course pursued by their opponents which was in his opinion subversive of all usages and precedents of this body and fraught with danger to the legislative branch of the government. He argued against the right of the Vice President to vote upon the election of the officers. Nowhere in the constitution was he clothed with that power. It had been clearly shown by many roll calls that a majority of the Senate did not choose to close now officers. This special session had been called to consider business sent to the Senate by the President. Whether there was any communication stating the desire of the President that the officers of the Senate should be again filled he did not say. If there was his side would give it all the attention it demanded. He regretted that the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron, had made this question one of endurance and had then come down at the first clash of arms. The Democrats opposed the proposed action because it would break an established precedent and establish a bad one, because the Senate had been called here for executive business and above all because grave suspicions had taken hold of the public mind that this action was the result of an unnatural coalition and a corrupt bargain. The Senator from Virginia, Mr. Mahone, disclaimed that he had been moved by any impure consideration. He congratulated that gentleman and would say to him in all frankness that he would strengthen his position before the country if he would show what consideration had moved him. The suspicion might be groundless, but it was due to the reputation of this body that it should be proved beyond all doubt to be unfounded. The Senate had recently organized a committee and given it extraordinary powers to investigate a question of much less importance than this. Let the Republicans organize a committee with full power to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumors which are spreading unchallenged throughout the country. Let it find out whether any vote in this chamber had been controlled by promise of place or patronage. If the damning charges were proved untrue, stamp out the calumny for once and forever. If true, the constitution gave a prompt and ample redress. It would not do to let this suspicion, this base imputation go to the world uncontradicted. It was known that such a charge could effect for it was known what it had effected when John Randolph had denounced what he supposed to be a coalition between Clay and Adams. It had defeated Adams for the presidency and had blighted Clay's political aspirations. It was true that the charge had been unjust. Clay had risked his life to vindicate his honor, and Randolph had subsequently made the same honorable. For the sake of this body he did not wish to see one suspicion or imputation rest on its fair fame. For that reason he did not wish to see any immediate action taken on the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Dawes. He referred to the magnificent action of the Democratic majority at the last Congress in permitting the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg, to retain his seat in this body. Mr. Jones said that the gentleman had spoken of the magnanimity of the Democrats in permitting the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg, to retain his seat. For himself he disclaimed all share of that responsibility, and it was very many who joined him in that disclaimer. The people of Louisiana not having had the assistance of that gentleman, Mr. Hampton, in righting the wrong, would try to do without his sympathy and bear that wrong in silence.

Mr. Groome opposed the present consideration of the resolution for the election of Senate officers, basing his opposition principally on the ground that it would be working a great hardship and injustice on the present incumbents. Mr. Brown proceeded at some length to answer the charges made against him yesterday by Mr. Mahone, declaring that that gentleman had grossly misrepresented facts.

Lord Beaconsfield.
LONDON, March 29.—Lord Beaconsfield has had a severe attack of bronchial asthma, but got having become fully developed yesterday, the asthma was relieved.
1 p. m.—A bulletin issued this morning says: Lord Beaconsfield passed a restless night, partly because of the pain of gout. The paroxysms of asthma are less severe but frequent. His doctor having been interviewed says, that an unusually severe cough has prevented the patient from obtaining the rest which is necessary to overcome the weakness produced by long confinement. He does not conceal the fact that there is considerable danger, especially when his great age is considered.

Murder at a Dance.
CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 29.—Last Saturday night Oley Workman attended a dance at James Holston's, on Cabell creek. Workman's girl was there, too, and showed greater favor for Ike Hancock than for him. Workman saw through the girl's eyes too much of the house that he supposed to be too much of a display of affection on the part of the girl, and in order to avenge himself he drew his revolver and began shooting at Hancock. One bullet took effect in Hancock's body, just below the left nipple. Another bullet struck him in the left arm. The victim died to day. James Holston was shot in the left side, but will probably recover. The girl, Sarah Neilson, a country belle, who was the cause of the trouble, it is said, was engaged to both Hancock and Workman. The murderer is at large.

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Luddy, alias O'Brien Moore, committed suicide at Wichita, Kan., last Saturday. Luddy was at one time connected with one of the newspapers of the interior of New York State, but left there some years ago. He came West to Salt Lake and then returned to Colorado, where he took the name of O'Brien Moore, and represented that he had been engaged on the New York press and that he was a member of a titled family. He wrote very fluently and was an accomplished and facile penman. When he went to New Mexico he carried with him a large number of letters from the Denver Tribune. He was disclaimed by that paper. Hence the suicide.

Any Boad Disease, whether hereditary or otherwise, speedily cured by S. S. S.

The Weather.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin to the Associated Press:
A storm of some severity is now central in Kentucky. It will move eastward off the Atlantic coast Wednesday morning on which day the cloudy and rainy weather of the Middle and South Atlantic States will be followed by colder clearing weather.
During Thursday clearing weather will extend to New England while fair and warmer weather will prevail in the rest of the country, east of the Rocky Mountains. Freshening temperatures are reported this morning from New England, the Lake region and the Northwest.

The War Preparations.
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—Three vessels left here yesterday to convey 8,000 troops from Mexico to Yolo. Two more vessels will leave for the Black sea to day to collect troops for conveyance to the Greek frontier.
ATHENS, March 29.—The Minister of War has signed an order for three regiments of infantry one of engineers and a company of the ambulance corps to proceed to Chalcis. All the members of the Chamber of Deputies who are army officers, to the number of thirty, have been ordered to join their regiments.

Threatened Royalty.
LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: "The Emperor sent the Crown Prince Frederick William would be murdered during the ceremonies at St. Petersburg was probably connected in a spirit of civil levity; but pending the search for his author it will be dangerous for a subject for common in the Reichstag on Wednesday when the memorial on the socialist law will be discussed. Meanwhile it is persistently stated Russia and Germany intend bringing to the notice of the European powers the spread of revolutionary principles and proposing some common means for combating the evil."

Ship Canal.
DOVER, Del., March 29.—At the request of the Merchants' Association of Baltimore and others, a bill was introduced in the Delaware Legislature to-day asking the right of way for a ship canal across the State anywhere below Appomattock creek. Two charters have already been granted to the Bassifers and the Queenstown routes. Congressman Martin, Gov. Hall and other prominent men of Delaware and Maryland are named as incorporators, and the capital stock is set at \$20,000,000.

Financial.
NEW YORK, March 29.—The Post's financial articles says: "The Stock Exchange markets with no unusual speculative activity are strong and prices are generally higher. U. S. 4 per cent is up to 114 1/2, the price including one-quarter's interest; the 5 1/2 per cent is 114 1/2, the 6 per cent is 101 1/2, the 7 per cent is 101 1/2, the 8 per cent is 101 1/2, the 9 per cent is 101 1/2, the 10 per cent is 101 1/2, the 11 per cent is 101 1/2, the 12 per cent is 101 1/2, the 13 per cent is 101 1/2, the 14 per cent is 101 1/2, the 15 per cent is 101 1/2, the 16 per cent is 101 1/2, the 17 per cent is 101 1/2, the 18 per cent is 101 1/2, the 19 per cent is 101 1/2, the 20 per cent is 101 1/2, the 21 per cent is 101 1/2, the 22 per cent is 101 1/2, the 23 per cent is 101 1/2, the 24 per cent is 101 1/2, the 25 per cent is 101 1/2, the 26 per cent is 101 1/2, the 27 per cent is 101 1/2, the 28 per cent is 101 1/2, the 29 per cent is 101 1/2, the 30 per cent is 101 1/2, the 31 per cent is 101 1/2, the 32 per cent is 101 1/2, the 33 per cent is 101 1/2, the 34 per cent is 101 1/2, the 35 per cent is 101 1/2, the 36 per cent is 101 1/2, the 37 per cent is 101 1/2, 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